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29/66 7532-3н

RADIAL IMPELLER

Application No.: 56-146246 (1981)

Application Date: September 18, 1981

Inventors: Torami KANEKO, et. al.

Applicant: Hitachi Seidaku-sho KK

Metropolitan Tokyo, Chiyoda-ku, Marunouchi 1-5-1

1. Title of Invention:

RADIAL IMPELLER

2. Claim:

A radial impeller that is made into an impeller by a blade and a shroud and that provides a communication hole to lead a portion of the water flow which has been pressure raised by the impeller into the impeller inlet.

3. Detailed Discription of Invention:

This invention concerns an impeller for a centrifugal pump. It especially concerns a radial impeller suitable to prevent the generation of cavitations.

The prior art radial impeller is explained by a centrifugal pump shown in Figures 1 and 2. A radial impeller (1) consists of front shroud (1a), a blade (1b) and a rear shroud (1c) and is affixed to a rotating axis (2). A diffuser (3) is provided at the outlet side of the impeller (1); a flow passage (5) facing the next following impeller (not illustrated) is formed through a flushing blade (4). Fixed walls (6) and (7) are provided near the wall surface of the front shroud (1a) and rear shroud (1c) of the impeller (1). Spaces (8) and (9) and narrow spaces (10) and (11) are respectively formed between the fixed wall (6) and the front shroud (1a), and the rear shroud (1c) and the fixed wall (7).

Because of the above mentioned structure, a portion of the flowing water exhausted from the impeller (1) leaks out to the

inlet side of the impeller (1) by passing through the space (8) and the narrow space (10). A portion of the flowing water flows from the inlet side of the next following impeller into the space (9) through the narrow space (11). Therefore, if the pump's inlet pressure is low, cavitations (12) are generated near the front rim of the blade (1b). If it is driven in this condition for a long time, corrosion is generated over the surface of the is located near the breaking surface that blade cavitations. Thus, original pump performance be maintained.

The objective of this invention is to offer a radial impeller with a very simple structure that prevents the generation of cavitations and also prevents corrosion by cavitations.

It is well known that cavitations are generated when the hydrostatic pressure near the impeller inlet drops near a saturation steam pressure that corresponds to the temperature of flowing water. Therefore, the generation of cavitations can be prevented by increasing the hydrostatic pressure near the impeller inlet. In this invention, a communication hole is provided in an impeller shroud, and a portion of the flowing water that has been pressure raised by an impeller is led to the impeller inlet through this communication hole. The hydrostatic pressure of the impeller inlet is then raised and the generation of cavitations is prevented.

An example of this invention is explained below with the

accompanying Figures 3 through 7. The same sections shown in Figures 1 and 2 are used. As a result, explanations of these sections are omitted. Figures 3 and 4 show a first example of this invention. A communication hole (13) is provided inside of the front shroud (1a) and directly leads through the space (8) and the impeller inlet. Therefore, even though the pump inlet pressure is low, a portion of the flowing water that has been pressure raised by the impeller is lead to the impeller inlet from the space (8) and the hydrostatic pressure of the impeller inlet of impeller is raised. As a result, no cavitations are generated, and there is also no corrosion caused by cavitations. Consequently, original pump performance can be maintained.

Figure 5 shows a second example of this invention. A communication hole (14) that faces the blade (1b) is provided inside of the front shroud (1a), and the narrow space (10) and the inlet section of blade are conductive. By means of this construction, the same effect as in the First Example can be obtained, but any water flow problems from the communication hole (14) can be reduced.

Figure 6 is a third example of this invention. A communication hole (15) is provided inside of the rear shroud (1c), and the space (9) and the impeller inlet are conductive. Figure 7 is a fourth example of this invention. A communication hole (16) is provided inside of the rear shroud (1c), and a flow passage (5) and the inlet of impeller are conductive. With this

structure, almost the same effect as in Example 1 can be obtained.

In accordance with this invention, the hydrostatic pressure of the impeller inlet can be raised even though the pump inlet pressure becomes low. Therefore, cavitations do not generate and there is no corrosion by cavitations.

4. Simple Explanation of Figures:

Figure 1 is side cross-sectional view of a centrifugal pump equipped with a prior art radial impeller. Figure 2 is front view of the impeller showing cavitations generated on Figure 1's centrifugal impeller. Figure 3 is a side cross-sectional view of the centrifugal pump equipped with the first example of this invention's of radial impeller. Figures 4 is a front view of Figure 3's impeller. Figures 5, 6 and 7 are side cross-sectional views of a centrifugal pump equipped with radial impellers of the second, third and fourth examples of this invention, respectively.

la... front shroud

1b... blade

1c ... rear shroud

8,9... space

10, 11... narrow space

13, 14, 15,16... communication hole

Figure 1:

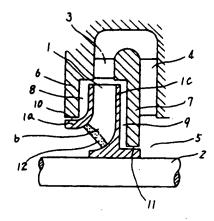


Figure 2:

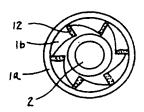


Figure 3:

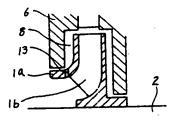


Figure 4:

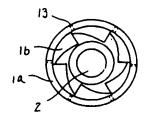


Figure 5:

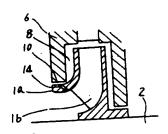


Figure 6:

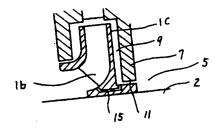
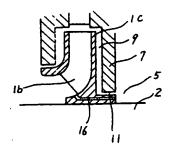


Figure 7:



Patent Applicant: Hitachi Seisaku-sho KK

(54) CENTRIFUGAL IMPELLER

(11) 58-48796 (A) (43) 22 2 1993 (19) JP

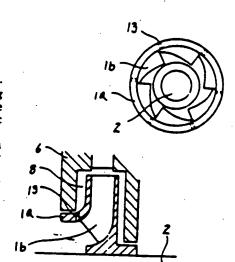
(21) Appl. No. 56-146246 (22) 18.9.1981

(71) HITACHI SEISAKUSHO K.K. (72) HIROMI KANEKO(2)

(51) Int. Cl². F04D29/22,F04D29/66

PURPOSE: To prevent generation of cavitation by a method wherein a communicating hole is provided in the shroud of the impeller and a part of flowing water increased in the pressure thereof by the impeller is introduced into the inlet of the impeller through said communicating hole to increase the static pressure of the inlet port of the impeller.

CONSTITUTION: A communicating hole 13 is provided in a front shroud la and a gap 8 between a fixed wall 6 and the front shroud la is communicated directly with the inlet port of the impeller. Therefore, the static pressure of the inlet port of the impeller may be increased by introducing a part of the flowing water, increased in its pressure by the impeller, from the gap 8 into the inlet port of the impeller even when the suction pressure of the pump is reduced. According to this method, the cavitation will never be generated, and therefore, corrosion due to the cavitation may be prevented.



39 日本国特許庁 (JP)

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美别記号

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◎公開 昭和58年(1983)3月22日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全3頁)

❸進心羽根章

⊕特 顧昭56—146246

②出 頭 昭56(1981)9月18日

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Я ' **д**

- L 発明の名称 遣心羽後軍
- 2 特許請求の意思

羽根とシェラウドにより羽根卓を展成する遠心 羽根卓にかいて、前記羽根草によって井圧された 民水の一部を前記羽根草人口に導くための返追孔 を前記シェラウド内に設けたことを特徴とする遠 心羽根卓。

1 元明の評価を担明

本発明は進心ポンプ用羽枝草に係り、特化中ヤビテーションの発生を防ぐために好道を途心羽枝草に関する。

在来の近心羽装車を第1個、第2間に示す近心ポンプにより放明する。近心羽装車1位前面シュラウド1 m、羽装1 b、背面シュラウド1 m より、自転車2 K間定されている。羽被車1 の出口側にはディフェーデ3 が設けられ、水道し羽装4 を介して次収の羽装車(銀示セナ)に向かり起路 5 が形成されている。羽装車1 の前面シュラウド1 m、背面シュラウド1 m の間面に近接して間

意義を、7が設けられている。美国シュラッド1 *と展定能を、質価シュラッド1 &と過逆値7と の間には整備を、9、細胞番10、11が形成を れている。

上記の構成であるから、羽根京1から社出された成水の一部は銀路8。銀路第10を通つて羽根京10を通つである。一方、次東羽根京の最近の最近である。一方、次東羽根京の最近では10を通りである。この中部が銀京10の最近における。この中では12が発生した状態で長時間温度でするとででナーションが発生した状態で長時間温度に中ではカーションが発生した状態で長時間温度に中ででナーションが高度が発生し、最初のポンプ性間を維持できなくなる次点があった。

本発明の目的は、極めて選挙を構造化よりキャ ピテーションの発生を妨ぎキャピテーション化よ る第文を防止することのできる違心羽後草を提供 することにある。

キャビテーションは、羽根京入口付近の急圧が

提水の色度だ対応する無知基金圧力付近に終下す ると見生することが知られている。使つて、羽根 **単人口付近の野王を高めるととによりャヤビナー** ションの角生を防ぐととおてまる。本角男では、 羽根草シエラク ド内に温達孔を設け、 この温道孔 を追して羽根星だよつて昇圧された足水の一部を 羽根華人口に追いて羽根華人口の静圧を上昇をせ サイビナーションの発生を切ぐりとするものでも

以下、本発明の実施資を募る国~展7歳だつい て成界する。第1四、第2回と同一部分には何一 符号を付して設備を省略する。高さ額、高4回は 本見明の第1英度何を示し、前面シエラクド18 内に通過孔13を設け、器成8と羽根軍人口事と を重要は通している。このため、ポンプの食込圧 が低くをつても、羽枝草によつて昇圧された北水 の一番を離婚まから羽根軍人口に追いて羽根軍人 口の静圧を上昇させるので、キャピテーションは 発生せずキャピナーションによる最大も発生しな い。何つて金初のポンプ也能が維持される。

第1回は従来の進心羽根草を具備する進心ポン プの負折面略、第2回は第1回の違心羽接意だ生 プるキャピナーションを示す有機単正面面、 展る 型は本発明の高1英雄病の遺心羽板草と具備する 進心ポンプの貢献薬団、富 4 型は高 3 間の羽後草 正面曲、編8曲、編8曲、編7曲はそれぞれ本発 明の第2気施例、第3気施例、第4気施例の進心 羽伐耳を具備する遠心ポンプの側折面回である。 18一首道シエラウド、18一男後、18一号道 シニラクド、8、9一歳間、10、11一歳無害。 13, 14, 15, 16 - 建油孔。

代理人 弁理士

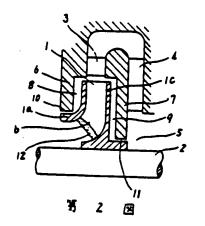
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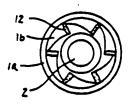
森 5 密は本発明の森 2 実発例を示し、前近シュ ラウド1 4 内に羽破1 3 に向かり最遠孔1 4 七段 け、網線部10と羽根早人口目とを卓走している。 とのように確認するととによつて第1美海外によ ま裁判したものと同じ地景を持ることができるの はもちろん、連通孔1 もからの反水が反れを乱す ことが少なくなる。

第 6 昭は本義界の第 3 英雄何を示し、背部シュ タウドミ 6 内に遠遠孔18を設け、維胡9と羽根 車入口部とを巡過している。また、第7回は本発 男の高4貫進男を示し、背道シュラクド14円だ 連通孔16を設け、総絡8と羽装率人口部とを導 達している。 このように異成することによつて展 1 実施例により裁判したものと及び同じ効果を得 るととがてまる。

本発明だる九は、ポンプの表込圧が低くさつて も、羽根本人口の野圧を上昇させることができる ので、キャピナーションは発生せずキャピナーシ ヨンによる概念を防止できる。

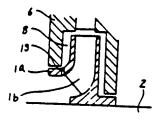
4. 自己の哲学を説明

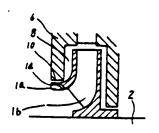




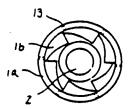
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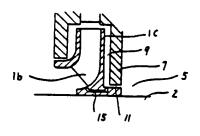




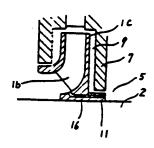
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